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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/053,703	01/24/2002	Joel Maurin	T2147-907679	7844

181   7590   10/31/2006

MILES & STOCKBRIDGE PC
1751 PINNACLE DRIVE
SUITE 500
MCLEAN, VA 22102-3833

EXAMINER
OKORONKWO, CHINWENDU C

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2136	

DATE MAILED: 10/31/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Summary	10/053,703	MAURIN ET AL.
	Examiner	**Art Unit**	
	Chinwendu C. Okoronkwo	2136	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE *3* MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
  Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *18 August 2006*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**.   2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-8* is/are pending in the application.

     4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-8* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

     Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

     Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

     a)☐ All   b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

         1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

         2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

         3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

     * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
     Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
     Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Claims 1-8 are presented for examination.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set
> forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and
> the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the
> invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains.
> Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-8 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Devine

et al. (US Patent No. 6,598,167) and further in view of Grantges et al. (US

Patent No. 6,510,464).

Regarding claim 1, Devine et al., discloses a method for communicating to a

server machine a certificate of a user sent by a client machine via a security

module of a computer system, wherein a first protocol used between the client

machine and the server machine is an HTTP or an equivalent protocol, and a

second security protocol such as SSL or an equivalent protocol is implemented

between the client machine and the security module, said method comprising:

transmitting the request, including said cookie header containing said certificate,

from the security module to the server machine (0029,0066.0083,0130 and

0131).

Devine et al. is silent in disclosing inserting said certificate into a cookie header

of a request in the first protocol, however <u>Grantges et al.</u> doses disclose this

limitation (col. 2 lines 36-54 and col. 10 lines 6-31). It would have been obvious

for one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time of the invention, to combine the

secure gateway having routing feature of <u>Grantges et al.</u> with the secure

customer interface for web based data management of <u>Devine et al.</u> <u>Grantges et</u>

<u>al.</u> provide motivation for this combination in the recitation, "In a preferred

embodiment, the identifier comprises a character string associate with the

application to which the user of the remote client computer is provided access.

The gateway is configured to create a cookie containing the identifier wherein

subsequent requests made by the client computer also include the cookie

containing the identifier. Through the foregoing, the identification of the selected

application is known by the gateway (col. 3 lines 21-29 of <u>Grantges et al.</u>)."

Therefore it would have been obvious to combine these concepts as it is the

preferred manner of provided increased security to transmitted messages.

Regarding <u>claim 2</u>, <u>Devine et al.</u>, discloses method according to claim 1, further

comprising: removing from said certificate all separators used in headers of the

request prior to insertion of said certificate into said cookie header (0131 of

<u>Devine et al.</u>).

Regarding claim 3, Devine et al., discloses a method according to claim 1, further

comprising: determining, prior to the inserting step, whether an existing cookie

header is present in the request sent by the client machine, and creating a new

cookie header if said existing cookie header is not present in the request sent by

the client machine. (0124 of Devine et al.).

Regarding claim 4, Devine et al., is silent in disclosing a method according to

claim 3, further comprising: adding a specific cookie into the existing or new

cookie header, and assigning a configurable default name to said specific cookie

to enable the server machine to distinguish the certificate from cookies of the

request, however Grantges et al. doses disclose this limitation (col. 2 lines 36-54

and col. 10 lines 6-31). It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the

art, at the time of the invention, to combine the secure gateway having routing

feature of Grantges et al. with the secure customer interface for web based data

management of Devine et al. Grantges et al. provide motivation for this

combination in the recitation, "In a preferred embodiment, the identifier comprises

a character string associate with the application to which the user of the remote

client computer is provided access. The gateway is configured to create a cookie

containing the identifier wherein subsequent requests made by the client

computer also include the cookie containing the identifier. Through the foregoing,

the identification of the selected application is known by the gateway (col. 3 lines

21-29 of Grantges et al.)." Therefore it would have been obvious to combine

these concepts as it is the preferred manner of provided increased security to

transmitted messages.

Regarding claim 5, Devine et al., discloses a method according to claim 1,

further comprising: transmitting to the server machine the request sent by the

client machine into which the certificate has been inserted (0130 and 0131 of

Devine et al.).

Regarding claim 6, Devine et al., is silent in disclosing a security machine for

securing exchanges between a client machine and a server machine of a

computer system, wherein a first protocol used between the client machine and

server machine is an HTTP or an equivalent protocol, and a second security

protocol such as SSL or an equivalent protocol is implemented between the

client machine and said security machine, said security machine comprising: an

analyzer for enabling the transmission of a certificate into a cookie header of an

HTTP or equivalent request (0130 and 0131 of Devine et al.).

Regarding claim 7, Devine et al., discloses a system comprising:

a client machine, a server machine, and a security module (0029, 0066, 0083,

0130 and 0131 of Devine et al.).

Devine et al., is silent in disclosing a first protocol used between the client

machine and the server machine is an HTTP or an equivalent protocol, wherein a

second security protocol such as SSL or an equivalent protocol is implemented

between the client machine and the security module, and wherein the security

module comprises an analyzing program for enabling transmission of a certificate

sent by the client machine into a cookie header of an HTTP or equivalent

request, however Grantges et al. doses disclose this limitation (col. 2 lines 36-54

and col. 10 lines 6-31). It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the

art, at the time of the invention, to combine the secure gateway having routing

feature of Grantges et al. with the secure customer interface for web based data

management of Devine et al. Grantges et al. provide motivation for this

combination in the recitation, "In a preferred embodiment, the identifier comprises

a character string associate with the application to which the user of the remote

client computer is provided access. The gateway is configured to create a cookie

containing the identifier wherein subsequent requests made by the client

computer also include the cookie containing the identifier. Through the foregoing,

the identification of the selected application is known by the gateway (col. 3 lines

21-29 of Grantges et al.)." Therefore it would have been obvious to combine

these concepts as it is the preferred manner of provided increased security to

transmitted messages.

Regarding <u>claim 8</u>, <u>Devine et al.</u>, discloses program integrated into a security module that allows the method according to claim 1 to be executed when the program is run in a machine (0149 of <u>Devine et</u> al.).
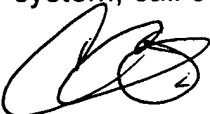
Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to Chinwendu C. Okoronkwo whose telephone number is

(571) 272 2662. The examiner can normally be reached on MWF 9:30 - 7:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Nasser Moazzami can be reached on (571) 272 4195. The fax phone

number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-
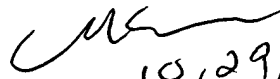
273-8300.

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Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only.

For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should

you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic

Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a

USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information

system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

CCO

October 28, 2006

NASSER MOAZZAMI
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
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10/29/06